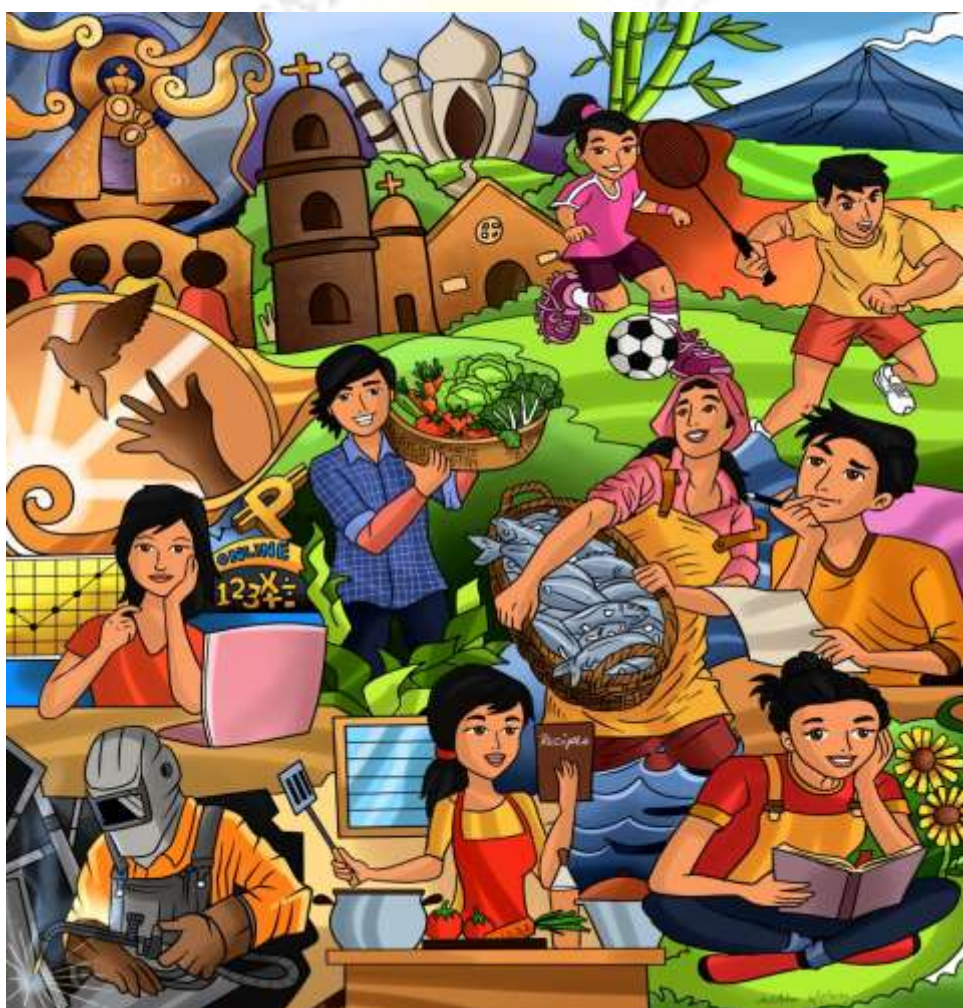


Oral Communication in Context

**Semester 1 – Quarter 2 - Module 9:
Principles of Effective Speech Delivery
Lesson 1: Articulation**



Oral Communication in Context – Grade 11
Semester 1 – Quarter 2 - Module 9
LESSON 1: Articulation

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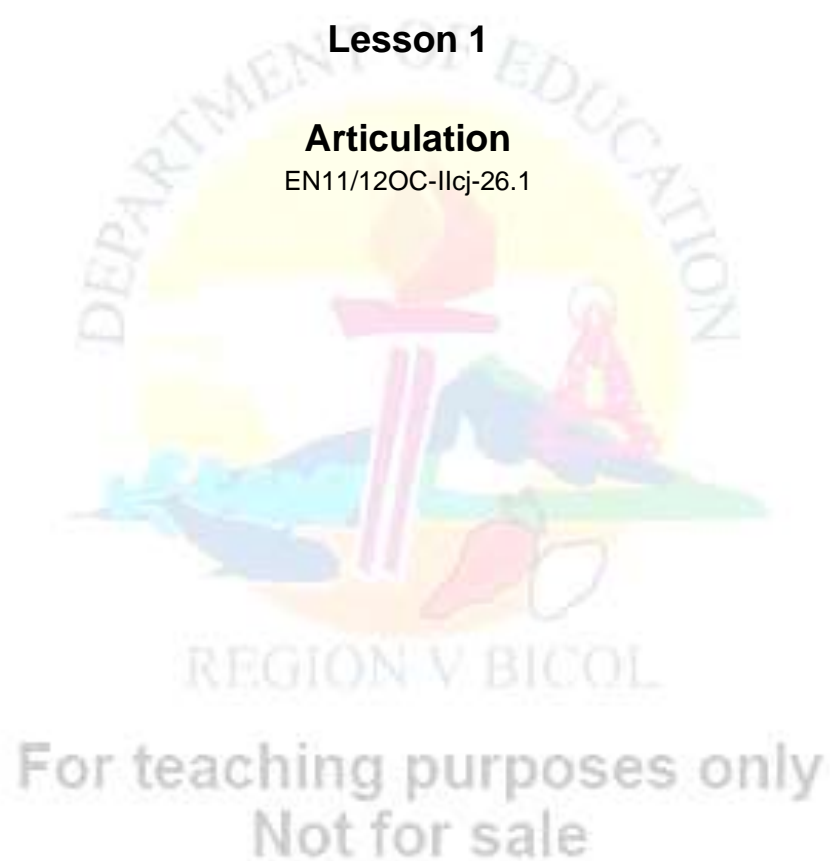


Oral Communication in Context

Lesson 1

Articulation

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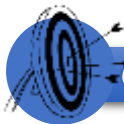
INTRODUCTION

The way you say something is as important as what you are going to say. It is not enough that you have a message. The way you deliver your message adds much to the impact of your speech. This is evident when a person can make the audience laugh, think, cry, or smile because of the level of engagement that he manages to elicit from them.

Today you are going to learn how to put your points across properly by focusing on your message delivery. You are going to study five factors which you have to consider to present your speech more effectively.

The first one is articulation.

Welcome to Module 9 for Oral Communication in Context! Together we will embark on a journey of fun and engaging learning. I know you are excited, so let us get started!



OBJECTIVES

At the end of this module, you are expected to:

1. Distinguish between pronunciation and articulation
2. Discuss the importance of articulation in speech delivery
3. Identify common articulation errors among Filipinos

Before we proceed, please take note that all your answers to the activities in this module will be encoded/written on your Oral Com (OC) notebook and submitted during the deadline set.



VOCABULARY LIST

ACTIVITY 1. CRACK THE CODE

Instructions: Crack the code by rearranging the jumbled up words that will give you the answer for each item.

1. _____ is the fear or anxiety that an individual feels when he is about to speak or perform in public.

ESAGT IFRHTG

2. _____ is the act of producing sounds of words based on a standard of correctness or acceptability.

NNCAIRPONOUTI

3. _____ refers to the act of speaking clearly by the proper movement and adjustment of the speech organs.

TATAINCORULI

4. _____ are also known as speech organs.

LCUTRSATIAR

5. The speech organs are the tongue, gums, teeth, soft and hard _____, lips, and jaw.

ALPAETS



PRE-TEST

Activity 2. WORD BANK

Let us get you ready! Complete the statement by finding the right word inside the box below:

Articulation	Pronunciation
Unawareness	Emphasis
Laziness	

_____ refers to the clarity of sounds and words we produce. If someone articulate, he speaks words clearly as a speaker should strive to. Poor articulation results when speakers do not speak clearly. For example, a person may say *dinnt* instead of *didn't*, *gonna* instead of *going to*, *wanna* instead of *want to*, or *hunnerd* instead of *hundred*. _____ and _____ are two common challenges to articulation. As with other aspects of our voice, many people are unaware that they regularly have errors in articulation. Recording yourself speak and then evaluating how you talk are effective ways to improve your articulation. Laziness, on the other hand, requires a little more motivation to address. Some people just get in the habit of not articulating their words well.

Unlike articulation, which focuses on the clarity of words, _____ refers to speaking words correctly, including the proper sounds of the letters and the proper _____. Mispronouncing

words can damage a speaker's credibility, especially when the correct pronunciation of a word is commonly known. It would be unfortunate if someone, presenting on the topic of pronunciation, mispronounces the word *pronunciation*, saying "pro-NOUN-ciation" instead of "pro-NUN-ciation." In such a case, we could not blame the audience if they question the speaker's expertise on the subject.

Source: Articulation, <https://open.lib.umn.edu/communication/chapter/10-3-vocal-delivery/>

Good job on the first set of tasks!



LEARNING AND PROCESS ACTIVITIES

Activity 3. READ AND LEARN

Read the following paragraphs and answer the questions that come after. You will learn about the difference between articulation and pronunciation.

Articulation, in simple terms, refers to how clearly words are spoken by properly producing sounds through the articulators or speech organs. On a more technical level, through the movements and adjustments of your tongue, teeth, lips, jaw, hard and soft palates, in addition to the nose, throat, and oral cavity, the production of specific consonant and vowel sounds can be made and changed.

To articulate is to produce sounds clearly.

Pronunciation, on the other hand, focuses on correctness rather than clarity. So you may actually articulate a word but still mispronounce it such as in the case of the word mnemonic where the first letter is silent or in the word plumber where b is also silent.

There are many common articulation problems among Filipinos. Substitution of the vowels (long or short sound of a, e, i, o, u) and consonants (f to p, b to v, th to t and vice versa)

Vowels: grapes – apple (a)
feet – elephant (e)
kite – fit (i)
boat – pot (o)
glue – umbrella (u)

Consonants:

flower – people (f-p)
very – beautiful (v-b)
think – tough (th-t)

What are other examples of words with long and short vowel sounds?

You are doing great!
There are more activities in the next
pages. Good luck!



PRACTICE TASKS

Activity 4. READ ALOUD

Practice articulating the words in the sentences distinctly.

1. She feeds the three geese. They eat peas, beans and seed.
2. Give the dill the tin dish. It is filled with pins and rings.
3. Ted spent ten cents for eggs. He left them under the red bed.
4. The black cat sat on the mat. Dan patted his pet on the back.
5. Mother said, "Run and get some butter. We must not eat mud for supper!"
6. Don wanted a car. Bob wanted a doll.
7. Walk along the wall. Can see the ball on the lawn?
8. Our cook hit her foot on the wood. So, she put the book on the table.
9. Ruth had two shoes. One was blue.
10. Do you like music? A few boys do.
11. James ate the cake. However, he stayed away from the table.
12. I have a white kite. It can fly high in the sky.
13. The trees are thick on both sides of the path. Do you think you can see anything?
14. The child sat on a chair in the kitchen. He watched the teacher choose some matches and a piece of cheese.
15. I have put on my gloves. Now we can shovel coal into the seven stoves.

You have reached the end of this module.
You did very well in all the activities found
here. Answer the remaining activities to
finally assess what you have learned.
You can do it!





POST TEST

ACTIVITY 5. TRUE OR FALSE.

Read the following sentences and determine whether they are true or not.

- ___ 1. To articulate is to produce sounds clearly
- ___ 2. Pronunciation focuses more on correctness rather than clarity.
- ___ 3. Speech organs are also called articulators.
- ___ 4. How we say things is more important than what we say.
- ___ 5. The tongue is an articulator.

Are you up for some extra challenge?
Check out your assignment.



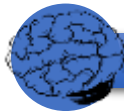
ASSIGNMENT

Practice articulating the following sentences.

- Twelve twins twirled twelve twigs.
- They have eleven benevolent elephants.
- I slit the sheet, the sheet I slit, and on the slitted sheet I sit.
- The thirty-three thieves thought that they thrilled the throne throughout Thursday.
- I looked right at Larry's rally and left in a hurry.

Congratulations for finishing this lesson! I
am sure you will also successfully hurdle
the rest. See you in the next! Bye for now!





ANSWER KEY

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True

Post Test ACTIVITY 5.

1. Stage Presence
2. Speaker
3. Attention
4. Audience
5. Gestures
6. Goal
7. Message

Pre-Test ACTIVITY 2. GAUGE YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. STAGE FRIGHT
2. PRONUNCIATION
3. ARTICULATION
4. ARTICULATORS
5. PALATES

Vocabulary List

This part is for the teacher's eyes only.

REFERENCES

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